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No. 1154.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

John Courtney, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that, in future, he intends to carry on the

Printing Business

on his own account, a few doors below the Court-House, on the main street, in this city. Every species of work, in the line of his profession, will be executed on moderate terms, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. And, while he flatters himself with a prospect of patronage from a generous public, he will neither be unmindful nor ungrateful for those favors that may be conferred on him.

Richmond, October 25th, 1803. 3t.

ON Saturday the 23d of April last, Mr. Miles King called on me, and requested me to go into Col. Westwood's house, as he wanted to speak to me. I went in with Mr. King, where I found Mr. William Allen, of the Mill, and after being in the house, Mr. King called in Mr. William Kerby, from the street. Mr. King then observed to me, that he had paid money for me while I was absent at sea, and that he wished me to sign a paper, which he produced and put on a table. I then asked Mr. King what kind of paper it was; and he answered, a Deed. I then looked at the paper, and found it was a Deed, dated the 8th of January, 1803, for a tract of land called Fort Fields, lying at the mouth of Hampton River, and another small tract of land lying near Fort Fields; which tracts of land I had sold to Mr. John Cooper, and acknowledged a Deed for the same in Elizabeth City Court, bearing date January the 28th, 1803, and which Mr. King perfectly knew, as he was present when the Deed was acknowledged by me in Court. I refused to sign the Deed, observing to Mr. King, that I should be a damned rascal to do such a thing. Mr. King observed that I could do it with great propriety, and offered me forty dollars in cash, and a bond of Mr. James Burks for twenty odd pounds, and another small bond of Mr. Hicks' and said he would pay me two hundred pounds on court day; and that there was Mr. Allen and Mr. Kerby, as witnesses. I continued to refuse signing the Deed. Mr. Allen then observed that I could do it, and that he had done such things often; and Mr. Kerby observed, that I was a damned fool if I did not sign it. I then came out of Col. Westwood's house, and as I was leaving the house, Mr. King followed me, and requested that I would say nothing about the matter; and coming to me in the street, said, if I did nor like to have witnesses to the Deed, he would pay my expences to the District Court, where I could acknowledge it, and then no person here would know any thing about it; and observed he would always be my best friend, and I should never want. I then finally told Mr. King I would do no such villainous thing, and made it immediately public.

Thomas Bailey.

May the 4th, 1803.

Sworn to before
Charles Jennings,
J. Peace for the county of Elizabeth City.

THE above affidavit I have thonght proper to publish, in order to secure the right of the lands purchased of Mr. Thomas Bailey, as I believe, in this commonwealth, no purchaser of lands is secure in the title until the expiration of eight months from the date of the Deed—not that I have any fears of Mr. Bailey's want of integrity, but he being sometimes unfortunately subject to drink to an excess, might be prevailed upon to sign an anti-dated Deed, without knowing what he did.

My conduct has ever been friendly to Mr. Miles King,* even to lending him some hundreds of pounds (to save his credit, as he informed me, at the Bank of Norfolk) a short time too before he made this unjustifiable attempt upon Mr. Bailey, in order to deprive me of property which he knew had been fairly purchased and paid for.

But if I had attended to the general execration of the widows and poor fatherless children in this county against this man, I might have concluded that I had no right to expect to share a better fate. I do not know that Mr. King has robbed every dead man's estate for more than twenty year's past in this county, and by this means to bring on his head the curses of every weeping widow and helpless orphan. But I think the above affidavit will afford strong inducements, even to the most incredulous, to believe, that such a report is not without foundation; nor shall I either admit or deny that Mr. Jack Moore was right when he accused Mr. King of *******, and that he would prove it. But I have no doubt that Mr. King's general character is such, that the above affidavit will induce almost every man in this county, even on their oaths, to say, that they believe the accusation to be just—(Mr. Allen of the Mills and Mr. Kerby excepted.)

John Cooper.

Cedars, near Hampton,
May 4th, 1803.

* At present a resident and an alderman of the borough of Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The House of Representatives have taken off the injunction of secrecy respecting the following proceedings of the last session, and ordered them to be printed.

IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITES STATES.

Wednesday, the 12th of Jan. 1803.

Ordered, that the committee of the whole House, to whom was yesterday committed a motion in words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That a sum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expences which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money that may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who, if necessary, is hereby authorised to borrow the whole, or any part thereof; an account whereof as soon as may be, shall be laid before Congress"—be discharged from the consideration thereof; and that the said motion be referred to Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Eustis, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Gregg, that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same with their opinion thereupon, to the House.

The Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution proposing an appropriation of two millions of dollars, in addition to the sum usually appropriated for the purpose of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, submit the following

—REPORT.—

The object of this resolution is to enable the executive to commence, with more effect, a negociation with the French and Spanish governments relative to the purchase from them of the island of New-Orleans, and the provinces of East and West Florida. This object is deemed highly important and has received the attentive consideration of the Committee. The free and unmolested navigation of the river Mississippi, is a point to which the attention of the general government has been directed, ever since the peace of 1783, by which our independence as a nation was finally acknowledged.—The immense tract of country owned by the United States, which lies immediately on the Mississippi, or communicates with it by the means of large navigable rivers, rising within our boundaries, renders its free navigation an object, not only of inestimable advantage, but of the very first necessity.—The Mississippi forms the western boundary of the United States from its source to the 31st degree of north latitude, and empties itself into the Gulph of Mexico, about the 22th degree of north latitude.—It furnishes the only outlet through which the produce of the Indiana Territory, of the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a portion of the Mississippi Territory, can be transported to a foreign market, or to the ports of the Atlantic states.—From the 31st degree of North latitude which is the southern boundary of the United States to the mouth of the river, the Territory on each side has heretofore been in possession of the Spanish government; the province of Louisiana lying to the west, and those of east Florida, with the Island of New-Orleans, to the east. Although the United States have insisted on an uncontrolable right to pass up and down the river, from its source to the sea, yet this right, if admitted in its most ample latitude, will not secure to them the full advantages of navigation. The strength and rapidity of the current of the Mississippi, are known to render its ascent so extremely difficult, that few vessels of burthen have attempted to go as far as our boundary.—This circumstance obliges the citizens of the western country to carry their produce down the river in boats, from which it is put on board of ships capable of sustaining a sea voyage. It follows, therefore, that to enjoy the full benefits of navigation, some place should be fixed which sea vessels can approach without great inconvenience, where the American produce may be deposited until it is again shipped to be carried abroad. This great point was secured to us in the year 1795 by the Spanish government, who agreed in the treaty of *San Lorenzo el Real*, that Americans should have the right of deposit at New-Orleans. This right has been used from that time till a late period; but the conduct of an intendant at that place shews how liable the advantageous navigation of the river is to interruption, and strongly points out the impolicy of relying on a foreign nation for benefits which our citizens have a right to expect should be secured to them by their own government.—It is hoped that the port of New-Orleans may again be opened, before any very material injuries arise; but should this be the case, or if as the treaty provides, a new place of deposit should be assigned, the late occurrence shews the uncertainty of its continuance. Experience proves that the caprice or the interested views of a single officer, may perpetually subject us to the alternative of submitting to injury, or of resorting to war.

The late violation of our treaty with Spain necessarily leads to the enquiry how far the western country may be affected in other points, not connected with New-Orleans. The Mississippi Territory, extends from the confines of Georgia to the river Mississippi, and from the 31st to the 35th degree of North latitude. It is estimated to contain more than fifty millions of acres, and from its numerous advantages, must one day or other possess an immensse population. The variety, richness and abundance of its productions, hold out to settlers the strongest inducements to resort thither, and the United States may safely calculate on drawing a considerable revenue from the sale of lands in this, as well as in other quarters of the western country. The value of these, however, may be diminished or increased, and the sale impeded or advanced by the impression made on the public mind, by shutting the port of New-Orleans, and by eventual measures which may be adopted to guard against similar injuries.

West Florida is bounded on the North by the Mississippi Territory, from which it is separated by no natural boundary; on the East by the river Apalachicola, which divides it from East Florida, South by the Gulph of Mexico. The Mississippi Territory is intersected by many large and valuable rivers which rise within its own boundaries, & meander through it in a general direction from North to South, but empty themselves into the Gulph of Mexico through the Province of West Florida. In fact with the exception of that part of the territory on the West by the river Mississippi, and on the which lies immediately on the Mississippi, the whole must depend on the Mobile and the Apalachicola, with their numerous branches and on some other rivers of inferior note, for the means of sending its produce to market, and of returning to itself such foreign supplies, as the necessities or convenience of its inhabitants may require. In these rivers too the eastern parts of the state of Tennessee are deeply interested, as some of the great branches of the Mobile approach very near to some of those branches of the Tennesee river, which lie above the great Muscle shoals. Even if it should prove difficult to connect them, yet the land carriage will be shorter, and the route to the sea more direct, than the river Tennessee furnishes. These rivers possess likewise an advantage which is denied to the Mississippi. As their sources are not in the mountains, and their course is through a level country, their currents are gentle and the tide flows considerably above our boundary. This circumstance together with the depth of water which many of them afford, render them accessible to sea vessels; and ships of two hundred tons burthen may ascend for several hundred miles into the heart of the Mississippi territory. These rivers, however, which run almost exclusively within our own limits, and which it would seem as if nature had intended for our own benefit, we must be indebted to others for the beneficial use of, so long as the province of West Florida shall continue in the possession of a foreign nation. If the province of West Florida were of itself an independent empire, it would be the interest of its government to promote the freedom of trade, by laying open the mouths of the rivers to all nations, this having been the policy of those powers who possess the mouths of the Rhine, the Danube, the Po and the Tagus, with some others. But the system of colonization, which has always heretofore prevailed, proves, that the mother country is ever anxious to engross to itself the trade of its colonies, and affords us every reason to apprehend that Spain will not readily admit us to pass through the terriory to carry on a trade either with each other or with foreign nations. This right we may insist on, and perhaps it may be conceded to us; but it is possible that it may be denied. At all events it may prove the source of endless disagreement and perpetual hostility.

In this respect East Florida may not perhaps be so important, but its acquisition is nevertheless deemed desirable. From its junction with the state of Georgia at the river St. Mary's it stretches nearly four hundred miles into the sea, forming a large peninsula, and has some very fine harbors.—The southern point, Cape Florida, is not more than one hundred miles distant from the Havannah, and the possession of it may be beneficial to us in relation to our trade with the West-Indies. It would likewise make our whole territory compact, would add considerably to our sea coast, and by giving us the Gulf of Mexico for our southern boundary, would render us less liable to attack, in what is now deemed the most vulnerable part of the Union.

From the aforegoing view of facts, it must be seen that the possession of New-Orleans and the Floridas will not only be required for the convenience of the United States, but will be demanded by their most imperious necessities. The Mississippi and its branches, with those other rivers above referred to, drain an extent of country not less perhaps than one half of our whole territory, containing at this time one eighth of our population, and progressing with a rapidity beyond the experience of any former time, or of any other nation. The Floridas and New Orleans command the only outlets to the sea, and our best interests require that we should get possession of them. This requisition however arises not from a disposition to increase our territory; for neither the Floridas nor New Orleans, offer any other inducements than their mere geographical relation to the United States. But if we look forward to the free use of the Mississippi, the Mobile, the Apalachicola and the other rivers of the west, by ourselves and our posterity, New Orleans and the Floridas must become a part of the United States either by purchase or by conquest.

The great question then which presents itself is, shall we at this time lay the foundation for future peace, by offering a fair and equivalent consideration; or shall we hereafter incur the hazards and the horrors of war?—The government of the United States is differently organized from any other in the world. Its object is the happiness of man; its policy and its interest, to pursue right by right means. War is the great scourge of the human race, and should never be resorted to but in cases of the most imperious necessity. A wise government will avoid it, when its views can be attained by peaceful measures. Princes fight for glory, and the blood and treasure of their subjects is the price they pay. In all nations, the people bear the burthen of war, and in the United States the people rule. Their representatives are the guardians of their rights, and it is the duty of those representatives to provide against any event, which may, even at a distant day, involve the interests and the happiness of the nation. We may indeed have our rights restored to us by treaty, but there is a want of fortitude in applying temporary remedies to permanent evils; thereby imposing on our posterity a burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. If the purchase can be made, we ought not to hesitate.—If the attempt should fail, we shall have discharged an important duty. War may be the result; but the American nation, satisfied with our conduct, will be animated by one soul, and will unite all its energies in the contest. Foreign powers will be convinced that it is not a war of aggrandisement on our part, and will therefore feel no unreasonable jealousies towards us. We shall have proved that our object was justice; it will be seen that our propositions were fair; and it will be acknowledged that our cause is honorable. Should alliances be necessary they may be advantageously formed. We shall have merited and shall therefore possess general confidence. Our measures will stand justified not only to ourselves and our country, but to the world.

In another point of view perhaps, it would be preferable to make the purchase, as it is believed that a smaller sum would be required for this object, than would necessarily be expended, if we should attempt to take possession by force; the expences of a war being indeed almost inculculable. The committee have no information before them, to ascertain the amount for which the purchase can be made, but it is hoped, that with the assistance of two millions of dollars in hand, this will not be unreasonable. A similar course was pursued for the purpose of settling our differences with the regency of Algiers, by an appropriation of one million of dollars prior to the commencement of the negociation, and we have since experienced its beneficial effects.

Under these impressions therefore the committee recommended the adoption of the resolution referred to them in the following words, viz.

Resolved, That a sum of two millions of dollars in addition to the provision heretofore made be appropriated to defray any expences which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; to be paid out of any money that may be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States; who if necessary is hereby authorized to borrow the same or any part thereof, an account whereof, as soon as may be, shall be laid before Congress.

Monday, October 24.

Amendment of the Constitution.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on propositions of amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The report was read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the different states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, viz.

In all future elections of President and Vice-President the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—the person having a majority of all the electors for President shall be the President, and if there shall be no such majority, the President shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for President, by the House of Representatives in the manner directed by the constitution—the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, and in case of an equal number of votes for two or more persons for vice-president, they being the highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president from those having such equal number, in the manner directed by the constitution.

Mr. Dawson observed that at the time of the adoption of the constitution, that part of it which related to the election of a president & vice-president had been objected to; and evils, likely to occur, had been foreseen by some gentlemen at that day. Experience had shewn that they were not mistaken. Every gentleman in that house knew the situation in which the country had been placed by the controverted election of a chief magistrate; it was one which he trusted never would return. It had been a subject much reflected on by the people, and by the state legislatures, several of which had declared their approbation of the principle contained in the resolution reported by the committee. This house had two years since ratified a similar amendment by a constitutional majority of two thirds. At that time no objections were made to the principle of the amendment. All the objection then made was on account of the lateness of the day and thinness of the house. Mr. Dawson considered it unnecessary to make any further remaks at that time, as he could not anticipate any objections that might be urged. He moved that the committee should rise and report the following resolution without amendment.

Mr. J. Clay though in favor of the principle of the amendment, was of opinion that, as to some of its parts, it required alteration. He, therefore, moved,

"But if no person have such majority, then the House of Representatives shall immediately proceed to choose by ballot from the two persons having the greatest number of votes one of them for President; or, if there be three or more persons having an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall in like manner from the persons having such equality of votes choose the President; or if there be one person having a greater number of votes not being a majority of the whole number of electors appointed than any other person and two or more persons who have an equal number of votes one with the other, then the House of Representatives shall in like manner, from among such persons having the greater number of votes and such other persons having an equality of votes, choose the President."

to objection.

Mr. G. W. Campbell was in favor of the principle contained in the amendment. He considered it to be the duty of that house in introducing an amendment to the Constitution on this point to secure to the people the benefits of choosing the President so as to prevent a contravention of their will as expressed by electors chosen by them; resorting to legislative interposition only in extraordinary cases: and when this should be rendered necessary, so guarding the exercise of legislative power, that those only should be capable of legislative election who possessed a strong evidence of enjoying the confidence of the people. This was the true spirit and principle of the constitution, whose object was, through the several organs of the government, faithfully to express the public opinion. For this reason he was in favor of the proposed amendment. By it we shall make a less innovation on the spirit of the constitution than by rejecting it, and adopting the report of the select committee. There were obvious reasons why the persons from whom a choice may be made, should be fewer in case of a designation of the office, than heretofore. At present the whole number of electoral votes is 176. As the Constitution now stands, four candidates might have an equal number of votes, or three might have a majority, viz. 117 each. According to the proposed amendment, but one can have a majority, and if two persons should be equal and highest, it is not probable that the third candidate will have many votes.

Mr. Griswold said it was very difficult to ascertain the precise import of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, by barely hearing it read from the chair. In the meaning, therefore, which he gave it, he might perhaps be mistaken. If not mistaken, it involved a principle, and implied a change which he had never before heard suggested on that floor, or in the part of the country from which he came. It is well known to every member that under the constitution as it at present stands, the votes given for a president in this house, are by states, and not according to the majority of the members of the whole body. The amendment, as reported by the select committee, preserves this original feature of the constitution by prescribing that the election shall be proceeded with as pointed out by the constitution. But the present amendment varies this mode, according to which it is to be made without respect to states. Of course a majority of the members are to decide. He submitted it to gentlemen, whether they were willing in this way to sacrifice the interests and rights of the smaller states. If this be the intention of gentlemen, we ought to have time to deliberate on the subject, before it is pressed to a decision. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will explain whether this is his intention.

Mr. J. Clay begged leave explicitly to state, for the satisfaction of the gentleman from Connecticut, that it was not his intention to change that part of the constitution which prescribed that the votes should be by states; and if it would induce the gentleman to vote for the resolution he had moved, he would add the words of the constitution, viz.

"But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice."

These words were accordingly added.

Mr. Dawson observed that this proposition had been submitted to the Select Committee, who had considered it more objectionable than that reported. Their object was to innovate as little as possible on the Constitution. A great part of it referred to cases so extremely remote as were not likely to happen. The only material change it made was to reduce the number of persons from whom a choice should be made from three to two. At present the election for a President and Vice President was made from the five highest on the list. As, according to the proposed amendment a designation of the persons voted for as President and Vice President was to be made, it was considered that by giving the three highest to the House of Representatives, from which to choose a President, and the two highest to the Senate, from which to choose a Vice President, the spirit of the constitution would not be changed. He hoped, therefore the report of the committee would be agreed to. He believed it comprehended all cases which were probable; and he further believed that if they spent a month they would not devise an amendment that would provide for all possible cases that may happen.

Mr. Clopton said he rose to express his approbation of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay.) He said, that indeed the amendment could not but be acceptable to him, in as much as it corresponded with the ideas he had the honor to express to the committee on this subject the other day. He begged leave now to make a few remarks in addition to those which he had then stated. He said if any thing is to be lamented, as a defect in the fundamental principles of our government, that defect perhaps, consists in the departure of the plain and simple modes of immediate election by the people as to some of the branches of the government. He did not mean, however, now to discuss, nor did he know that he ever should discuss, this point. The constitution of the United States, having established a different principle in respect to the election of the several departments of the government, except that branch of the legislature, which this House composes and the object of the proposed amendments to the constitution not being the transmulation of a fundamental principle, but merely an alteration in the mode, heretofore directed, of electing one branch of the government according to the principle already established, he said, his business and his subject was to state to this committee those ideas which occurred to him on this occasion as suited to the object as it now stands before the committee.

When the framers of this constitution, said Mr. Clopton, submitted it to the consideration of the people of the several states, drawn as it is, directing the election of a President and Vice President to be made through the medium of electors chosen by the people for that purpose, never could it have been their intention in submitting, or the intention of the people in accepting the constitution, to admit a principle that any eventual legislative election would be proper, if the object of it did not bear the stamp of public confidence. They never could have abandoned that great political consideration that the people, as the primary source of all power should first give to those particular citizens, amongst whom such legislative choice might be made the evidence of a very considerable share of their confidence.—The electors are the organs, who acting from a certain and unquestioned knowledge of the choice of the people, by whom they themselves are appointed, and under immediate responsibility to them, select and announce those particular citizens, and affix to them by their votes an evidence of the degree of public confidence, which is bestowed upon them.—The adoption of this medium, through which the election should be made, in preference to the mode of immediate election by the people, was no abandonment of the great principle that the appointment of the constituted authorities ought to be conformable to the public will. It was no abandonment of that principle in respect to the President and Vice-President. The adoption of this medium in the first resort; and the adoption of this alternative of a legislative election in the last resort, were not intended as disparagements to the energy of that principle; were not intended to operate any diminution of its force. The spirit, the genius of the government is the same. The same principle was intended to influence its operations; the same principle was intended to influence its elections, though in a different form and after a different manner. It is a great characteristic feature of our government. It is a primary, essential and distinguishing attribute of the government that the will of the people should be done; and that the elections should be according to the will of the people.

Mr. Clopton, said that most seriously considering the principles of the government in such a point of view as he had the honor to state to the committee, he was irresistibly impressed with the opinion that a legislative election of President & Vice President, whenever resorted to, should be restrained to the smallest number above an unit, or to those persons who have equal electoral votes. He considered it, he said, as a position clearly and unquestionably true that, if the field of election, when not decided by the voice of the people themselves, should be left too wide, more chances will there always be for the introduction of abuses in determining on a choice, if those whose province it shall be to decide, should be actuated by a spirit adverse to the public sentiment. Results ungrateful to the public feeling, might indeed become sources of discontent truly to be lamented. The demon of discord might be called forth, and stalking over our land might unfortunately produce a state of things very different from that peaceful, tranquil state, which would follow a decision more conformable to the will of the people. Such a decision, he said he believed, would be ensured were the election to be confined to those two persons only, who had received the most ample testimony of the public confidence, or to those, who had been stamped with equal testimonials of that confidence.

For the reasons, Mr. C. said, which he had stated, he was in favor of the amendment as proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He had indeed, he said, prepared an amendment to the same effect, but was anticipated by that gentleman. He said if it were in order, he would offer it as a substitute for that amendment. He then read it in his place, as follows:

"The electors shall make two lists, one of which shall contain the names of all the persons voted for as president and the number of votes given to each person respectively; the other list shall contain the names of all the persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes given to each person respectively; which two lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greater number of votes on the list containing the votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If on the list containing the votes for president no person have a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, then from the two highest on that list the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse, by ballot, one of them for president, unless more than two persons have an equal number of votes and that number shall be the highest on the list; in such a case the said house shall, in like manner, chuse one of those persons for president; but, if one person only have the highest number on the list, and that number be not a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if two or more other persons have an equal number of votes, if that number be the next highest, then from the person having the highest number and the persons having equal votes, the said House of Representatives shall, in like manner, chuse one for president."

Mr. Clopton said he was not tenacious of his own composition, but he believed that what he had prepared went somewhat further than the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and provided more explicitly as to the mode of proceeding of the electors in making lists of their votes. He said that on a subject of such immense importance as the present—a subject which might involve the liberty and the happiness of millions, yet unborn, it was necessary that the expressions should be as clear and as definite as possible, that there ought to be no ambiguity, no expressions, which might admit of misconstructions; that he had endeavored so to draw that which he had read to the committee, in which he had thought it safer to repeat phrases than refer to them by relative expressions. He hoped that the decission would be conformable to the ideas contained in the proposed amendment.

The Speaker said it was not in order to receive the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, unless that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was previously withdrawn.

Mr. Gregg said it was impossible fully to comprehend the two propositions offered barely by hearing them read. Amendments to the Constitution were of great importance. He felt at a loss how to act in the present instance, not clearly understanding the resolutions proposed. He was in favor of the principle they contained, and had always been so. He had been in Congress in the year 1796 when the first proposition to this effect was made by a gentleman from New-Hampshire. The inconveniences attending the last election had strengthened his conviction of the propriety of an amendment similar in substance to that offered.—He viewed, therefore, with pleasure the attention now paid to the subject by the House; and hoped an amendment would take place at the present time. The more simple that amendment was, the more likely it would be to be approved by the states. In order ultimately to simplify it, so as to render it the least objectionable to the states, he wished every member who had formed in his mind an eligible proposition would now bring it forward, that the whole might be printed.

Mr. J. Clay said as there existed considerable difference of opinion, he would withdraw his motion, in order to move that the Committee should rise, when he would move a recommitment of the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. Nicholson said that before the question was taken on the rising of the Committee, he would offer an amendment to the resolution reported by the Select Committee. It was his opinion that the question of principle should be settled in the House; if not so settled, it would be impossible for the report of any select committee to meet the approbation of the House. In the select committee a variety of propositions had been offered; the committee reported one, to which they had agreed; there were still endless amendments offered, which he was convinced would continue to be offered until some principle was fixed by the House. In making an amendment to the Constitution on this point, they ought to guard against all possible difficulties. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania goes to guard against those difficulties. But cases may arise, in which the amendment of the select committee will not be adequate. It says the election shall be made from the three highest persons voted for; but there may be cases, where there are not three highest, where four, ten, or twenty of the persons voted for shall be equal in number of votes. This case is not embraced in the resolution. For this reason, Mr. N. said he should have been pleased in having the question taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. But as that amendment had been withdrawn, he would move another that the principle might be settled. He said he could conceive of no objection to giving the House of Representatives the right of making a choice of President from all those voted for by the electors. The case stated some days since by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Clopton) of one candidate having 87 votes, a second candidate having 86 votes, and three others having one vote, was extreme; and if it should occur, he could see no inconvenience likely to result from the House of Representatives enjoying the right of making a choice from the whole five. It would be remembered that the House were chosen by the people, and would in the selection they made, express the public will, as well as the electors themselves. The feelings of the one would be in unison with those of the other; nor could he conceive that a House of Representatives would ever exist that would dare to chuse a person having but one vote. None would be found barely enough to violate the public sentiment. He therefore moved to strike out from the report of the committee all that part of it which confined the choice to the three highest. If the majority of the committee should not coincide with him in opinion, he should wish the gentleman from Pennsylvania to renew his proposition. And if the committee concurred in neither, he should with some other gentleman to bring forward another principle. For if the principle were not fixed there, he was convinced they would be involved in endless difficulties by the reports of select committees.—Mr. N. then moved to strike out these words, "*and if there shall be no such majority the President shall be chosen from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list for President, by the House of Representatives*"—and insert in lieu thereof the following words; "*and if no such person have a majority then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose a President from among those persons who have been voted for as President.*"

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.

A letter received, via Boston, from St. Ubes, dated 23d August, says, "The Portuguese Government has issued orders directing every man in the kingdom without distinction, who is capable of bearing arms, to hold himself in readiness to join the armies; and in the mean time has prohibited the young men from *marrying*."

Captain Cowell, arrived at Boston yesterday se'nnight from Nantz, in 37 days, reports that it had been officially announced in the Paris papers, that Admiral Nelson, with a squadron of 7 frigates had bombarded the town of Algiers, in consequence of the Dey's having imprisoned the British merchants, and confiscated their property. This spirited measure of the British hero, is said to have produced an immediate release of their persons & property. A few such weighty arguments as these have a wonderful good effect in settling disputes: they are direct, palpable and efficacious. Captain C. further advises, that the army destined to invade England, was supposed to amount to 300,000 men, and that no relaxation of activity, in constructing gun boats, had taken place. The French coast, captain C. adds, was completely lined with British cruisers.

The Chief Justice of the Island of Jamaica, has lately decided, "That no foreigner is entitled to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act, unless he has been natural-ized by act of Parliament, which effectually does away all such heretofore priviliges, granted to persons of that description in that colony; although it appears to have been the practice, for years past, to subscribe such letters under the idea of their effectual operation."

On Thursday se'nnight the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut convened at New Haven: The House of Representatives have elected Timothy Pitkin, jun. Esquire, Speaker, and Jonathan O. Moseley and Nathaniel Roffiter, Esquires, Clerks.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Soon after the rising of the General Assembly in May, last, I transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, a copy of the resolution of our Legislature for settling, running and demarking the boundary line between this State & that Commonwealth. A similar resolution was passed on the part of Massachusetts; and Commissioners on both parts have been appointed and commissioned, with power to carry into effect the business assigned them by the resolutions. Thus we have a pleasing prospect that the boundary line between these two States will at length be established to mutual satisfaction.

Scarcely have we had opportunity to rejoice and congratulate each other, on the cessation of hostilities among the nations of Europe, when a new war has been commenced between Great Britain and France. To a benevolent and humane mind, it is a melancholy consideration that nations are so often disposed to engage in war. Ungrateful however as the idea is, it is perhaps at times a necessary measure to check the unreasonable pursuits of unbounded ambition, and control the unruly passions of restless and aspiring minds. The ways of Providence in these events are deep and unsearchable. What may be the consequences to our country from this renewed conflict between two rival and powerful nations, with whom we are intimately connected in commerce, is at present uncertain. While intemperate passions are indulged, and political prejudices prevail among us, the issue of events connected therewith cannot be calculated.—one thing however seems obvious; the happy effects which our country derived from adopting a state of neutrality, during the last European war, are not forgotten, nor are they misunderstood by our citizens. Experience in that case, points to our true policy on the present occasion. Viewing the relative situation, and political state of the two continents, sound wisdom dictates to us, to avoid as much as possible, every circumstance which may tend to entangle this country in the whirlpool of foreign contentions. And contemplating the same ideas, may we not suppose it to be the design of Providence in part, that, althoug our benevolence may weep over the calamities of distant nations, the increase, wealth and power of this continent, should be promoted by their misfortunes. We may at least, I think trust it to that kind and superintending providence, which has hitherto watched over the welfare of these United States, and often interposed for our relief in times of anxiety and distress, that it will still support and direct us under present perplexities. At the same time however, while we acknowledge our dependence on the kind interposition of Providence, we ought to be active in our own exertions for the public good, diligently seeking the general welfare, by a wise and prudent use of our legislative powers, a discreet execution of our laws, with a moral and upright conduct in all our relations; to which we should add, a steady and firm adherence to the political, moral, and social institutions of our wise and venerable forefathers; under the influence of which, these New-England states have flourished, almost beyond example; and which, if preserved and supported in the purity of their principle and practice so far as circumstances will admit, may still, I trust, prove the happy means of continuing and securing the political salvation of at least this portion of the union.

Such has been the quiet and tranquility of our situation in this state, that nothing has occurred, during our late recess, to call up your special exertions at this session. The common routine of business will principally occupy the attention of the legislature at their present meeting; in which you may be assured of my hearty co-operation.

J. TRUMBULL.

October, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

DARING ROBBERY!

We are informed that the State Treasury of New Jersey was forcibly entered on the night of Thursday last, by four villians disguised in large fur coats. They seized upon Mr. Salter the Treasurer, forcing them to conduct them to the money in his charge. After possessing themselves of about 12,000 dollars, in notes and specie, they tied Mr. Salter hands and feet, and left him gagged in his apartment. It was some time before Mr. Salter was relieved from his situation—A reward of 500 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this daring villainy.

WASHINGTON, October 26.

LOUISIANA TREATY.

On Monday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. R. Griswold made the following motion:

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house, a copy of the treaty between the French Republic and Spain, of the first of October 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France, (if any such deed exists;) also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will show the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States,—together with copies of such other documents as may be in the department of state, or any other department of this government tending to ascertain whether the United States have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France, of the 30th of April, 1803.

On this motion a debate ensued which continued

till near 6 o'clock in the evening. Successive questions were taken on the different members of the motion, some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to; when the final question was taken by Yeas and Nays on the whole as amended, which was lost,—Yeas 57—Nays 59.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, the House of Representatives went into a committee of the whole, on the message of the President communicating the Louisiana Treaty.—Mr. Dawson in the Chair.

Mr. Randolph moved in addition to the proposition, before submitted by him, declaring it expedient to pass the necessary laws for carrying the treaty into operation, two additional propositions, the one for referring to a select committee so much of the message as relates to the establishment of a provisional government over Louisiana, and the other for referring to a Committee of Ways and Means so much of the Message as relates to appropriating 60 millions of francs, and making provision for the payment of the demands of our citizens on the French government.

On agreeing to the first proposition of Mr. Randolph, the debate on the constitutionality and expediency of the Treaty was commenced by Mr. G. Criswold of New-York, who questioned its constitutionality on the grounds, that the Constitution did not authorise an extension of the territory of the United States, and that, in violation of the Constitution, the Treaty gave a preference to ships of Spain and France entering the ports of Louisiana over the Atlantic ports.

These were the principal grounds of objection, and were urged by Messrs. G. Griswold, Jos. Lewis, Griffin, Purviance, Thatcher, R. Griswold, and Dana; and repelled by Messrs. J. Randolph, Elliott, Sanford, Smilie, Crowninghield, Nicholson, Rodney, and Mitchill. The debate did not close till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the question was taken on the several motions of Mr. Randolph, and carried by great majorities. The committee then rose and reported the resolutions; which were immediately considered by the house.

On the *first* resolution, being a declaration that it was expedient to pass the necessary laws to carry the Treaty into operation, the yeas and nays were required, and were Yeas 90—Nays 25.

The question was then put on the *two* other resolutions; as above stated, and carried without a division.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, August 27.

LATE FROM LONDON.

By the ship *Monticello*, captain *Colley*, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday night, in 32 days from London, we received a regular file of papers to the 30th Sept.—Their contents are not very important. We select the following articles, which throw some light on the present state of Europe.

LONDON, September 12.

On Saturday we received the Moniteurs to the 1st instant. They were brought into the Thames early last week by a Prussian vessel, the arrival of which, with letters, we mentioned; but they were detained for some reason unknown to us several days at the custom-house. The delay of intelligence from France is now no longer a mystery.—Bonaparte has decreed that no neutral vessel, which has cleared out from, or touched at, England, shall be admitted into any of the ports of the republic, and that even flags of truce or packets of any description shall not be admitted into the ports situated between the Scheldt and Brest. The whole of the coasts of the French republic north of Brest, are therefore sealed up against this country;—a sufficient declaration that from these coasts the flotillas to invade us are to proceed. As far as we can judge from the accounts of the preparations of the enemy, they do not intend to make the attack this winter; but on these accounts it would be very improper to place any reliance. The shutting up of the ports gives reason to suppose they have some enterprize near at hand. They cannot expect to keep our government in ignorance all the winter of their proceedings. Although vessels may not sail into these ports from England, yet vessels coming out of them may come hither, or communicate with our cruizers at sea.

The Moniteur of the 29th August, is filled with the decrees of the first consul during his recent progress to the Netherlands. The first relates to the construction and repair of roads, the construction and deepening of canals between the river Aa and the Scheldt, the raising of embankments, sinking the beds of rivers, &c. the cleansing, deepening, and otherwise improving the ports of Gravelines, Dunkirk and Ostend. The Downs in the vicinity of Ambleteuse, Wissent, Calais and Dunkirk, are to be planted. These improvements, and a variety of others, appear to be rather of a domestic nature, and to be adopted with a view to the internal advantage of the country. Those of the greatest importance relate to the means of preparation for prosecuting the invasion of this country, to collect and consolidate all the means which the lower countries afford for the furtherance of this favorite object, seem indeed to have been the principal motives of the consul's journey. At every place where he stopped, he published an arrete more or less connected with it. The arretes relating to ship timber are the most remarkable: the particular number of knee timbers, and the exact number of feet of other timber fit for building, which the forests of every department and place contain, appear to have been ascertained by recent and particular surveys. These timbers are ordered to be forthwith marked, cut down, and conveyed to the nearest ports, to be placed at the disposition of the minister of marine. The exportation of timber is prohibited. Besides the improvement of the interior ports of Gravelines, Dunkirk and Ostend, which, from the orders for the conveyance of timber, must be supposed to be in part at least designed to facilitate the invasion, we have also to notice the decrees for the construction of docks at Antwerp for building men of war, to a very formidable extent. It is decreed that there shall be at this place nine docks for ships of the line, and three for frigates of 18 guns. Of these, two of the former class are to be finished by the 21st September, 1804; the rest to be successively completed before the 20th of December in the same year. A proportionate extent of dock yards and magazines is to be annexed to these docks; and in order to complete the establishment of a military navy on the Scheldt, a basin is to be constructed forthwith at Terneuse, on that river, capable of holding 25 ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels. This, we suppose, is the amount of that portion of the French navy which it is intended to station in that quarter, for the purpose of combining with the naval force of the Batavian dependent allies of the republic, to attack our northern coasts. We observe that the docks are to be in readiness by the first of September next; and it is to be supposed that the works of the basin will keep pace with them. If the consul has gone too far in his calculations, this is at least a proof of his eagerness to attempt us from every quarter. The plan for the construction of the dock at Antwerp, and the basin at Terneuse, is not new. The intention of the French government to carry plans to this effect into execution was known above a year since. Even at that time the plan was viewed with suspicion and alarm, as evincing an intention of that hostile disposition against this country, which afterwards manifested itself more openly. Admiral Bruix, at present commanding at Boulogne, is appointed grand admiral of the national flotilla. By this we imagine is meant all the vessels between Brest and the Scheldt, destined to invade England, as that extent of coast is now prohibited from communicating with this country. No fishing boats of more than seven tons are to go to sea, and even those only to a short distance; no fishermen are to be allowed to fish, but such as are incapable or unfit for war. Hence we suppose all the fishing boats are to be employed in the invasion, and it is distinctly said all the fishermen are to march to particular points for this purpose. From Cherbourg we are informed, that all the seamen fit for service have lately been assembled at the office of the military conscription of that town, to receive orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark with arms and baggage. A similar measure is said to have been adopted in all the ports of the channel. In the midst of these menacing appearances we perceive by an article from Sables, that the French government is under considerable apprehension of an insurrection in La Vendee.

From the Moniteur we have extracted a curious article respecting Denmark. This article comes under the disguise of a letter from Hamburgh, but from its very nature we must regard it as an official publication from the French government. The Moniteur would not dare to insert a letter threatening hostilities with an independent nation, were it not authorised to do so by the first consul. We see reason to presume, that the conduct of Denmark has defeated the designs France entertained against English commerce in the Baltic. She wished probably to draw a line across to Lubeck from Hanover, which should prevent English merchandize from passing through Denmark into Germany; but the Danish government assembled 30,000 men to protect its rights, and the French, deterred, and disappointed, are exasperated extremely. They call on the Danes to defend their neutrality at sea, against the English We are happy to find such a confession on the part of the enemy, that Denmark is less afraid of England than of France, notwithstanding all the Corsican's attempts to set her against us. We may infer from the article in question, that the progress of French ambition in the north, has been checked. The mail from Gottenburg, which arrived on Saturday, also confirms this opinion. A letter from Stockholm of the 24th ult. says, that menaces being lately directed by the chief consul to the court of Copenhagen, on the occasion of its armament in Holstein, the matter was referred to the emperor of Russia, who has unequivocally declared that he will assist Denmark with his entire force, should the French attempt to invade it. We shall be happy to find that Russia so seriously exerts herself in defence of the true interests of the northern powers, and of the independence of Europe; we at the same time lament to see the king of Prussia the first independent prince to sanction the atrocious conduct of France in Switzerland. From the French Journals we have extracted a letter he has written, approving the new constitution of the Helvetic republic.

September 16.

Such is the strictness with which the late consular decree, prohibiting the entrance of all vessels which touch at English ports into the harbours of France is executed, that a Danish vessel, having on board the Spanish messenger, whose departure with dispatches for the court of Madrid we have already noticed, and the French commissary at Dover for the exchange of prisoners, was last Sunday morning, on his arrival off Calais, ordered instantly to put to sea. Although the commandant at Calais was informed that these persons were on board with the necessary passport, he threatened to fire on the vessel unless she immediately retired, The Danish vessel has been compelled to return to Dover.

Rourke, the rebel general, who was executed at Rathcoole for his connexion with the affairs of the 23d of July, is said to have confessed that he escaped most providentially during the insurrection of 1798, in which he was actively engaged. He stated that on the day the rebel delegates were arrested at the house of Oliver Bond in March, 1798, he was to have been present as a delegate from the county of Kildare, and happened to reach Bond's only five minutes after the other delegates were taken into custody. Of course he was enabled to provide for his own safety. Rourke was a man of considerable acquirements and very gentlemanly manners. He died with great firmness, and solemnly protested his innocence with respect to the murder of Lord Kilwarden, and the other atrocities committed in the course of the night of the 23d of July. Rourke's family are very respectable in point of circumstances and character. He was always suspected of an inclination to democratic principles, which he endeavored to propagate by reasoning, but always professed an abhorrence to bloodshed.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	42s to 48s Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s do.
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s do.
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s do.
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s do
Corn	13s6 do.
Hemp, Clean,	45l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6d do.
Bacon,	8d do.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r.	*Good Intent, Anderson,*	*City Point.*
	Salley, Dickey,	*Philadelphia.*
	Sally, Todd,	*Baltimore.*
	Paulmer, Snow,	*Barnstable.*
	Eliza, Butler,	*Baltimore.*
Sloop	*Industry, Paterson*	*Norfolk.*
	Ester, Lincoln,	*Dighton.*

—CLEARED—

Brig	*Rover, Luce,*	*Boston.*
Sch'r.	*Lane, Veal,*	*Bristol.*
Sloop	*Astria, Fryer,*	*New-York.*

SUDDEN DEATH!

Departed this life, after a few moments indisposition, on Sunday the 23d ult. Mr. NATHANIEL CARRINGTON, of the county of Cumberland.

☞ *To CORRESPONDENTS.*

Cincinnatus, No. XI. shall appear in our next.

A communication, relative to the public roads, is postponed until Saturday.

Further Errata in the pieces signed CINCINNATUS.

In the 1st par. of the continuation of No. II. 33d line, for "proposition,"—read, propositions. Three lines after, leave out the last word "also." Same No. 4th par. 8th line, for "and doubly,"—read, are doubly. Sixteen lines after, between the words "theories" and "to,"—add, is inadequate. And 23 lines after, for "grasp of power,"—read, grasp at power. No. VII. 2d par. 13th line, for "both parties,"—read, the same parties VIIIth No. 1st par. 20th line, for "disclaims,"—read, disdains. Same No. 5th par. 5 lines from the end, for "necessaries,"—read, necessary.

For particular reasons, the publication of the ninth *and* tenth *numbers of* CINCINNATUS *is postponed, for the present, along with the sixth.*

We learn, that the Executive have requested Mr. Randolph to furnish a copy of his Eulogium delivered on the late Judge Pendleton, for publication. Whether his urgent engagements at the bar, while the Court of Appeals is in session, will permit him to throw the notes, from which he spoke, into full form, we have not been able to ascertain. A friend, who was present, has given this general sketch of his Oration.

He commenced his address to the audience, as being all friends to the deceased; since none ought to be his enemies: and referred to a long course of personal obligation, and hereditary friendship, as the motive for undertaking the task, with so little preparation.

He saw in the character of Mr. Pendleton, every thing to stimulate youth to aim at his height of fame, and old age, to secure whatsoever public esteem they may have acquired, without losing sight of their prospect beyond the grave. He then traced him from the humility of his birth to his final grandeur; representing him as the favorite of nature in his genius; going to the bar of the General Court without patronage; entering into competition with the most illustrious men, with an ample share of success; displaying a diversity of talent, uncultivated except by observation and reflection. But the young were admonished not to suppose, because Mr. Pendleton without the seeds of ancient learning rose like a Cedar of Lebanon, that sycons, which shot to the skies without labour, can be regarded, otherwise than as being dropped from Heaven.

But the qualities of his heart in his conduct, as a lawyer, were dwelt upon; as well as the affectionate liberality with which he distributed the fruits of his toil.

Mr. Randolph then referred to his importance, as a member of our Colonial Legislature for many years; his cordial co-operation in the revolution; his being an influential member of the first Congress; and president of the convention and committee of safety; and drawing the resolution, which passed the Virginia convention for declaring Independence. He paid great compliments to General Nelson and Mr. Patrick Henry, the former of whom proposed and the latter enforced that resolution; and we believe, that it was justly said, that Nelson was unbounded in generosity, fortitude and patriotism, and that Henry's eloquence unlocked the secret springs of the human heart, robbed danger of all its terror, and broke the keystone in the arch of royal power.

Mr. Pendleton was next presented as a judge; and undoubtedly the qualities ascribed to him would form a perfect model.

His toleration of the political opinions of others; certain leading maxims of his own, and his unadulterated republicanism, were stated at large.

His private relations were exhibited, as being in every respect most happy for himself, and for all connected with him.

The influence which religion had upon his conduct, was commented upon in a very instructive way.

A hope was expressed, that some minuter history would be given of this venerable man.

Mr. Randolph concluded with an affectionate adieu.

We are told by a gentleman, who reminded Mr. Randolph of Mr. Pendleton's distinction, as president of our Federal Convention, that this circumstance was only two words, and was passed over.

James Napper Tandy, *esq. the celebrated Irish patriot, (formerly a member of the parliament of Ireland,) died at Bourdeaux about the middle of August.*

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 4th, says,—"General Angereau has just entered Spain, with an army of 45,000 men."

It is reported that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo has deposited in the office of state a formal protest against the treaty of Louisiana, and warning the United States against accepting the surrender of that territory from the French. How far this may be true we do not vouch.

(Anti-Democrat.)

We have pretty good authority, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette) independent of the paragraph below, for believing the above to be correct, and for thinking that the executive for some months past has been apprized of the intention of Spain to prevent our occupation of the territory in question. If such be the case, we cannot see on what grounds the president can apologize to the nation for that silence which has been so pertinaciously observed in his message and communications, with respect to our negociations at the court of Madrid. The New-Orleans business has never as yet been in any manner, much less satisfactorily accounted for, nor has the injury which our nation's honor received in the unprovoked breach of a solemn stipulation, been as yet redressed. This silence does not augur well; it shews either that our executive has not firmness to expose the "whole ground," or that he wishes to commit the nation to a certain favorite measure—a *French loan.* If the latter, he will be gratified in his desire. The Rubicon is passed—the Louisiana treaty is now ratified by the senate—has received the presidential signature—and the appropriations are now urged in haste, and will be, no doubt, granted, with closed doors, in the lower house. The script for upwards of eleven millions must therefore be forthwith transmitted to the grand Republique. Thus, after being robbed of our rights on the Mississippi, and paid for Louisiana, we shall probably not only save France from a war with Spain, but we shall have to fight ourselves for New-Orleans, at last.

A letter was received on Saturday by a merchant in this city from his correspondent in New Orleans, per brig Patty, dated Sept. 24th, which says, "A Spanish schooner is just arrived here from Havana with orders to the governor not to give up the possession of Louisiana to either France or the United States; but to wait for farther instructions from the court of Spain."

N. Y. M Adv.

Capt. Moody, who arrived at Portland on Monday in 17 days from Eustatia, was informed there by a gentleman direct from Demerara, that the British had landed 15,000 troops near that place for the purpose of attacking it. *(Ibid.)*

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

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Richmond, Nov. 1, 1803. tf

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

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Which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burniſhed Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-Houſe, near the Baſin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commiſſion. Perſons inclined to intruſt their property to his care, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention to their intereſt.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

SAMUEL MYERS,

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SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
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AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders Duck.	Demijohns.
Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.	Square Paving Stones.
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.	A few butts Brandy,—hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1st, 1803. eo6w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, for ſelling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the pariſh of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be preſented for incorporating the Veſtry Men or Truſtees of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in ſaid pariſh of Antrim, and county of Halifax.

September 22. caw4w.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery,

holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1ſt, 1803,

Between

John Le Meſſurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE, calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Taylor, eſq. of Mount-Airy) and this ſeaſon put to Stirling. She is ſuppoſed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be ſeen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-houſe, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD25.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his uſual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,	Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.	Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
A few ſix quart bowls,	Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.	Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.	Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,	Loaf and brown ſugar in do.
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.	Chocolate of Caldwell, Graſure & Co. manufacture,
Ginger, ground & race,	Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,	Scotch barley in kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,	Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.	Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines.
Citron,	
Vaſe lamps, with braſs mounting,	
Turkey cotton yarn,	

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticklenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have juſt received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

Nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Meſſrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for ſale at a low price for prompt pay only, an aſſortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elaſtick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purſes, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Cheſs-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dreſſing Caſes, and travelling Deſks; Guns, Gun locks, Piſtols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flaſks, and Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Bruſhes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Eſſences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different ſizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting Houſe Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoiſe ſhell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jewsharps, Cork ſcrews, Fiſh hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, ſpectacles and Caſes, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Poſt and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Braſs pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chaſſing Diſhes:—A few pair elegant Braſs and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compaſſes, and Chains, Caſes of Methematical Inſtruments, Glaſs Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Bruſhes; Spades and Shovles, Caſt Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Caſtings, or, for any article of *Hardware*, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch, agreeable to pattern or diſcription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

I WILL SELL,

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Alſo, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouſe. Terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to paſs an act to eſtabliſh a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du. Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for ſale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra fine double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.

A few caſes of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,

A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,

Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market Houſe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceaſed, late of the city of Williamſburg, are deſired to make them known; and all thoſe who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Adminiſtrator of James Anderſon, dec.

Williamſburg, October 11, 1803. ep4w.

In the caſe of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a

BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER. }

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

NOTICE.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the 10th day of November next, on the plantation in Cumberland county of the late Richard Thornton, dec.

ALL the HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A credit of ſix months will be allowed for all ſums exceeding twenty dollars, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the dates if not punctually paid; and for all ſums under twenty dollars, cash will be required.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them on that day properly ſubſtantiated, in order that arrangements may be made for their adjuſtment.

John Thornton,

for ADMINISTRATOR.

Hanover, Oct. 24th, 1803.

The Polygraphic Phisiognotrace

J. WOOD,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has been obliged to remove his apparatus adverti-ſed in Saturday's handbills, to the

Hay-Market Gardens,

owing to the deficiency of light, where he will attend every afternoon from half paſt two until ſun ſet; and on Satuaday from 9 in the morning until ſun ſet.

Coloured MINIATURES, on IVORY, ready to ſet in Gold,	10 *dolls.*
Ditto on VELLUM PAPER,	3 *do.*
PROFILE SHADES, exhibiting the hair and drapery,	½ *do.*

*** Time of ſitting—for ſhades only one minute—for coloured Miniatures, ten minutes.

☞ *NO LIKENESS, NO PAY!*

N. B. J. WOOD propoſes to open a claſs, for inſtructing gentlemen in the Art of Deſign, in the room above Dr. M'Clurg's office, on Tueſday the 25th inſt. Hours from 7 until 9 in the evening, twice in a week. Terms 3 dollars per month.

Richmond, October 24th, 1803.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon, ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, againſt Duncan Roſe, executor of John Banniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Roſe, do make up an account of his adminiſtration of the eſtate of John Banniſter, deceaſed, before one of the Commiſſioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commiſſioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Mancheſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Mancheſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

THE Subſcriber has moved from the houſe heretofore occupied by him, to one on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, two doors above the Poſt-Office, and next door to the Light-Houſe, where he continues to do buſineſs on

COMMISSION,

as uſual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes,	Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do.	Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various ſizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Powhatan county, Oct. 26, 1803.

The public are hereby cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a BOND of mine, to Mr. Thomas Logwood, dated about the 23d of February, 1802, and made payable the 25th of December following. I do not recollect the exact ſum, but think it is between thirteen and fifteen pounds, which I am determined not to pay until I am compelled to do ſo.

MARY STRATTON.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Caſhier* of the *Mutual Aſſurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Cuſtoms, a door above the Poſt Office.

W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.